

States of Pennsylvania, Texas, and Michigan of quantities of oil of eucalyptus and oil of sandalwood which were adulterated and misbranded.

The oil of eucalyptus was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, namely, "Oil of Eucalyptus"; but its strength, quality, and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold since its congealing point fell below 15.4° Centigrade and its own standard of strength, quality, and purity was not stated on the label. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Oil Eucalyptus * * * U. S. P.," borne on the label, was false and misleading since it represented that the article was oil of eucalyptus of U. S. P. standard; whereas it fell below such standard.

The oil of sandalwood was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia but differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the pharmacopoeia for sandalwood oil; and fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold but its own standard of strength, quality, and purity was not stated on the label. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Oil Sandalwood E. I. U. S. P.," borne on the can label, was false and misleading since it represented that the article was East Indian sandalwood oil of pharmacopoeial standard; whereas it fell below such standard. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article, namely, "Oil Sandalwood * * * U. S. P."

On November 8, 1940, pleas of guilty having been entered, the court imposed fines totaling \$600.

31130. Misbranding of Superchlor Klo-Rid. U. S. v. Patterson Laboratories, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 42796. Sample No. 55863-D.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims for both human and veterinary use.

On April 25, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan filed an information against the Patterson Laboratories, Inc., Detroit, Mich., alleging shipment on or about June 8, 1939, from the State of Michigan into the State of Indiana, of a quantity of Superchlor Klo-Rid which was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article was a solution containing not more than 2.37 percent of sodium hypochlorite.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a preventative and in the elimination or spread of contagious or infectious diseases; effective to disinfect open wounds, sore itching feet, skin irritations from poison ivy, rusty nail, insect or animal bite, athlete's foot, ringworm, ingrown toe nail, cuts, scratches, burns, soft corns, or other irritations; effective as a treatment for sore throat, canker, cold sore, mouth infection, and trench mouth; effective as a sexual disinfectant and to relieve irritation from discharge; effective as a preventive of infections resulting from handling and eating wild and domestic meats; effective as a treatment for open sores, mange, skin eruptions, distemper, vent disease, ulcer abscess, sore eyes, and ear canker; effective to prevent colds, infectious bronchitis, pneumonia or other diseases, and to destroy mites in horses, dogs, pets, and fur-bearing animals; effective as a preventive of cholera and other disease, and as a treatment for sore hoofs in hogs; effective as a treatment for open wounds, warts, contagious abortion, and retained afterbirth in cattle; effective as a sheep dip, to destroy mites, nits and scabby matter after shearing; effective as a preventive of roup, canker, pip, diphtheria, chickenpox, or other head and throat trouble, coccidiosis, blackhead in turkey, dysentery, white diarrhoea; effective to thoroughly disinfect the internal organs and to insure a healthy condition in poultry; and effective as a preventive of diseases of animals, pets, poultry, and other fowl.

On June 4, 1940, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

31131. Misbranding of Enrich Organic Iron Hematinic. U. S. v. 156 Bottles of Enrich Organic Iron Hematinic. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44766. Sample No. 51200-D.)

This product contained insufficient iron to warrant the designation "Organic Iron Hematinic," and its labeling bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On February 4, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 156 bottles of the above-named drug product at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 25, 1938, by the Pacific Carloading Co. from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of an aqueous solution containing glycerin, an animal product, and a small proportion of mineral matter (ash), including not more than 0.007 gram of iron per 100 cc.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Organic Iron Hematinic," borne on the carton and bottle label, was false and misleading as applied to an article which contained not more than 0.007 gram of iron per 100 cc.

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that its labeling bore representations that it would be efficacious for the treatment of iron-poor blood, that it would benefit the nerves and improve indigestion, that it would tend to alleviate nervous fatigue, restless sleep, mental depression, irritability and headaches when associated with secondary anemia and vitamin B₁ deficiency; that it would increase resistance, build blood, and produce a favorable rise in the hemoglobin and red-blood-cell count when they had been reduced as a result of iron-poor anemia; that by its use children who are pale and weak because of iron-poor blood would show improvement and that adolescent girls would derive great benefit from it; that it was efficacious as a tonic in convalescence and that its use would prevent relapse; that it would be efficacious in run-down conditions resulting from iron deficiency, which said representations were false and fraudulent since it contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On March 25, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

31132. Misbranding of Quick Relief Balm and Potasafras. U. S. v. Columbus Chemical Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200. (F. & D. No. 40814. Sample Nos. 31546-C, 43781-C.)

The labeling of these products bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims, and the Potasafras contained false and misleading representations regarding its constituents.

On June 24, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed an information against the Columbus Chemical Corporation, Columbus, Ohio, alleging shipment within the period from on or about October 27, 1936, to on or about March 6, 1937, from the State of Ohio into the States of Indiana and Florida of quantities of Quick Relief Balm and Potasafras which were misbranded.

Analyses showed that the Quick Relief Balm was an ointment with a petrolatum base containing menthol, eucalyptus, oil of wintergreen, and possibly other aromatic substances; and that the Potasafras consisted essentially of potassium iodide, extracts of plant drugs including sassafras, compounds of ammonium and sodium, phosphates, sulfates, alcohol, and water. A small envelope enclosed in the carton of the Potasafras contained tablets consisting of plant drugs including strychnine-bearing drugs and aloe.

The Quick Relief Balm was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling regarding its curative and therapeutic effects falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment for the nose and throat, that it would reduce swelling and soreness, afford prompt relief from congestion, pains and inflammations, would relieve aches and pains; that it was a local anesthetic and possessed healing powers, would stimulate the recuperative powers of the tissues and heal them, would cure inflamed membranous conditions which are attended by an unusual flow of mucus and congestion, would draw out poisons, heal diseased parts, cure congestions and inflammations of the head, throat and lungs; would cure sore throat, tonsillitis, bronchitis and chest colds, would control coughs and aid in the cure of whooping cough and cure any form of croup other than the membranous form; would alleviate nervous tension and afford relief from asthma, hay fever, and rose fever, and would relieve infections of the frontal sinus, promote rapid healing of sores and abscesses in the ducts from the nasal passage to the ear; would remove scablike incrustations, cool the fevered nostrils and throat, and render the nasal passages antiseptic; would reduce swelling, draw out the poisons and heal aching feet, corns, bunions, ivy poison, sumac poison, oak poison, earache, boils, and sunburn; and would be efficacious in the treatment of catarrh and